nates the country and supplies Europe, and her soap factories are the largest in the United States.

Cincinnati is the pioneer manufacturer of cigar-making machines, in which she dominates the country and supplies the Government factories of Europe.

In Cincinnati was invented and is manufactured the only perfect type-making

machine in the world In Cincinnati is the largest playing-card manufactory in the world, turning out 40,-000,000 packs annually.

In Cincinnati is the largest school book publishing house in the United States. Cincinnati's public schools now, and in the past, have ranked as models for the continent. Her granite and asphalt streets are unsurpassed, and her natural drainage, apart from her sewerage system, is unexcelled, and she is the only city in the world that has built and owns a great trunk railroad.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Cincinnati has many beautiful parks, in which, during the Summer, splendid bands play choice music for the delectation of the people. Among these are "Eden Park," "Burnet Woode," and the Zoological Garden. Spring Grove Cemetery is one of the most famous places of the kind in the world.

The Tyler-Davidson Fountain, in the heart of the city, and of which we give a representation, is a celebrated work of art. The United States Building, of which we give a picture, is a splendid edifice of granite, in the Renaissance style, 354 feet long by 164 feet wide, and four stories high. It is regarded as one of the very handsomest buildings in the country The statues of Gen. William Henry Harri son, the first of the Ohio Presidents, and of Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, the Martyr President, are fine artistic creations.

#### SHAFTER IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Reminiscences of a Member of Coburn's Brigade Regarding Interesting Episodes.

Editor National Tribune: A recent statement that during the civil war Gen. Shafter was a prisoner in the hands of Gen. Jos. Wheeler, in the Hispano-American war his subordinate in the operations before Santiago, is a curious illustration of how easily memories may be at fault.

It is true that the greater portion of Col. John Coburn's Brigade, of which Maj. Wm. R. Shafter, 19th Mich., was a member, were taken prisoners, after a desperate fight of several hours, at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863. But it is not true that the opposing force was commanded by Gen. Joe Wheeler. Col. Cotachment of cavalry, was sent out from Franklin, Tenn., as a reconnoissance, under orders from Gen. Rosecrans to ascer-

comprised four large brigades under countries, namely: Gens. W. H. Jackson and Jas. W. Martin, division commanders, and N. B. For-rest, F. C. Armstrong, J. W. Whitfield, and G. B. Cosby, brigade commanders. They lost 357 in killed and wounded.

Among the officers commended in Col. Coburn's official report of the battle we the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, dency of Senor Castillo."

The is always an island in Ladrona archi-He is also favorably mentioned in preliminary reports made by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster of the brigade before Coburn's return from Libby Prison. Gen. Absalom Baird, division commander, in his official report of the affair uses this language:

ed and captured was so conspicuous as uate Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other isto elicit the applause of the enemy himself, and we are informed that Cols. Coburn and Gilbert and Maj. Shafter, of the 19th Mich., were permitted on this account to retain their horses and side-arms."

It may be of interest to follow this part of Gen. Shafter's military career a little further. Released from captivity, he returned to Murfreesboro' with his regiment early in June, 1863, and about this time was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September of that year the policy of arming the negroes was established in the Department of the Cumberland, and Lieut.-Col. Shafter was commissioned Colonel and given command of the 17th U. S. Colored Troops. After a few weeks of drill and garrison duty at Murfreesboro', the regiment was transferred to Nashville, where it became famous for perfection of drill and discipline, and so efficient in its assigned duty of guarding Quartermaster's stores that when it was sent in pursuit of Hood, after the battle of Nashville, Gen. J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, wrote to the commander of the army:

"This regiment was given me for my necessary work here, and I would like it ordered back, as I need it."

On the morning of the memorable Dec. 15, 1864, when Gen. Thomas's superb army was hurled against the intrenchments of Hood with such force that that boastful fighter's lines crumbled to fragments, Col. Shafter and his regiment were assigned to Gen. Thos. J. Morgan's Brigade of Colored Troops.

Gen. Morgan, in his report, says: "An excellent regiment, the 17th U. S. Colored Troops, under a brave and gallant officer Col. Shafter, reported to me, instead of the 16th U. S. Colored Troops.

In the charge upon Hood's lines Col. Shafter was given command of a demibrigade, the 17th and 44th U. S. Colored Troops, which carried the rifle-pits and pushed forward beyond the line of their supports until stopped by a deep cut of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. any regiment in the brigade. Gen. Morgan's official report again says:

the same coolness, bravery, and organiz- taken; and ing talent displayed in the wonderful success at Santiago de Cuba.

When Col. Shafter assumed command not resign his commission as Lieutenant-Henry C. Gilbert, one of the bravest and of its military and naval forces: Major when he was wounded at Peach to abstain from all acts inconsistent with Tree Creek, July 20, and Capt. David this proclamation. Anderson assumed command.

It was not until November, just before the army left Atlanta for the march to the United States to be affixed. sea, that the vacancy occurred in the Done at the City of Washington, Lieutenant-Colonelcy by resignation of Col. Shafter that allowed Maj. Baker to obtain his well-earned promotion.

I often wondered when promotion after promotion of juniors passed by Wm. R. Shafter leaving him ranking Colonel of the United States Army for 18 years whether there was not in it something of moral retribution for the time when he blocked promotions for the line officers of the 19th Mich., and I still wender why he did it. My knowledge of these incidents in the early military career of the now distinguished General comes mainly from the order reaches them, and the men will the fact that I was a member of Coburn's go into camp, until arrangements are Brigade.-Harvey Reid, Maquoketa, Iowa.

naval officers and civilians.

Death of Admiral Kirkland. F Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. commandlina, July 2, 1850; made a Midshipman, Licutenant-Commander, July 16, 1862; Commander, March 2, 1869; Captain, April 1, 1880; Commodore, June 27, 1893, and Rear-Admiral, March 1, 1895.

not been for the war. He served at sea for eight months as Rear-Admiral. At the time of his death tions has now arrived, as it depends upon he was commandant of the Mare Island the arrangement of details as to whether he was commandant of the Mare Island the arrangement of details as to whether



GEN. M. C. BUTLER.

Matthew Calbraithe Butler, Major-General of Volunteers, was born near Greenville, S. C., March 8, 1836. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1857; was elected to the State Legislature in 1860. He entered the Confederate service as Captain of cavalry in the Hampton Legion, in June, 1861, and became a Major-General. He was elected to the urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans South Carolina Legislature in 1866; took his seat in the Senate of the United States, Dec. 2, 1877; was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1889, his latest term expiring March 3, 1895. He may be one of the military commissioners to temporarily govern Cuba. He is now at Camp Alger.

### burn's Brigade, with a battery and a de- THE END OF THE WAR. to which she proposes to accord all politi-(Continue d from first page)

tain what force the enemy had in front.

On the second day he encountered a heavy force under Maj.-Gen. Earl Van

the Government of the United States, have army be allowed to depart honorably, and not binding upon the free and independent of the United States, have army be allowed to depart honorably, and not binding upon the free and independent State of Cuba, whose liberating that Spanish and foreign interests will not only repudiates pacification, but Dorn, with the result that out of his small the two Governments have agreed with suffer. The army which has not been force of 1,864 men 48 were killed, 247 regard to the questions enumerated be- conquered will return to Spain with its wounded, 1,151 taken prisoners, and only low, and of which the object is the es- guns, arms, and munitions. 418 escaped. Gen. Van Dorn's command tablishment of peace between the two

in the Island of Cuba.

other islands which are at present under sion of diplomatists, under the Presipelago, to be chosen by the United States. Article 3. The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines. Article 4. Spain will immediately evac

the Antilles. To this effect each of the being under strict orders to commit no lands now under Spanish sovereignty in this protocol, and these Commissioners shed struck the San Francisco's stern, shall meet at Havana within "0 days after and did considerable damage to Comthe signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding etc. the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adof Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

Article 5. Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five Commissioners at the most for either country. The Commissioners shall meet in Paris were still bombarding Manzanillo, sent a on October 1 at the latest, to proceed to cable to the Spanish commander suggestnegotiations and to the conclusion of a ing that he inform the ships by flag of treaty of peace. This treaty shall be rati- truce that peace had been concluded. fied in conformity with the constitutional This was done and the firing ceased. laws of each of the two countries. Article 6. Once this protocol is con-

suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either camped around Holguin with 8,000 men, Government to the commanders of its and has summoned Gen. Luque to surland and sea ferces as speedily as pos- render. The Spanish refused.

Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, Aug. 12,

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE. By the President of the United States of

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cam-The losses of the 17th was the heaviest of bon, Embassador Extraordinary and Pleni- advising him to order a cessation of hospotentiary of the Republic of France at tilities. Washington, respectively representing for "Col. Shafter acquitted himself well, is this purpose the Government of the United cool and brave and a good disciplinarian." States and the Government of Spain, the Such qualifications won for the gallant United States and Spain have formally Colonel a commission in the Regular agreed upon the terms on which negotia-Army soon after the close of the war, and tions for the establishment of peace beto-day his country reaps the benefit of tween the two countries shall be under-

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall of his regiment of colored troops he did be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible Colonel of the 19th Mich., so when Col. by each Government to the commanders

best of men, was killed in the assault Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, and capture of a rebel four-cun battery at President of the United States, do, in ac-Resaca, May 15, 1854, command of the cordance with the stipulation of the protoregiment devolved on Maj. Eli A. Griffin, col. declare and proclaim on the part of of peace more quietly than was expected. That gallant officer also fell in death a the United States a suspension of hostili- They seem to realize that the worthlessmonth later in the bloody struggle at New ties, and do hereby command that orders ness of the officials has brought this hu-Hope Church, leaving the regiment in be immediately given through the proper miliation on Spain, but there is no use charge of Capt. John J. Baker. That channels to the commanders of the mili- turning out the present Ministry, as probofficer had not yet been mustered as tary and naval forces of the United States ably the one put in would do worse.

> In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the

this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. By the President: WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

This, of course, stops all military and naval operations. The advancing columns of Gen. Miles will be stopped wherever made for them to replace the Spanish gar-risons. Gen. Merritt, if he has not already taken Manila, will suspend operations until the Spanish commander turns ant of Mare Island Navy-yard, died Aug. over the city to him. The blockade of 12. He was appointed from North Caro- Cuba and Porto Rico will be raised, part of the vessels will return to the United June 20, 1858; Lieutenant, March 18, 1859; States, and the others go into Cuban and Porto Rican harbors.

IN SPAIN. The Spanish Ministry has given out the

He would have been placed on the re-tired list on the 2d of last month had it semi-official note. "The Government is of opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotia-Pacific coast, and popular among both ous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, Hood's Pills cure bilio

with the maintenance of her sovereignty. "In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will be asked that the

"In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it, Spain Article 1. Spain will renounce all claim will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban to all sovereignty over and all her rights treasury to pay it when the island is able. "The question of a treaty of commerce Article 2. Spain will cede to the United | will lead to considerable discussion, and States the Island of Porto Rico and the the matter will be submitted to a commis-

> SATURDAY, AUG. 13. HABANA.

At 5 o'clock Friday morning, the guns of Morro Castle, and some sand batteries near, suddenly opened fire on the San Francisco, Sylvia and Miantonemah. which were lying within a mile of the enmodore Howell's quarters, book-cases,

Thursday evening Admiral Sampson got word that Capt.-Gen Blanco had escaped two Governments shall likewise appoint within 10 days after the signature of this started a number of vessels in pursuit, he does not care to involve himself in a army approximating 65.000 men. protocol other Commissioners who shall going himself on the New York, which work of indefinite duration, owing to his meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within 20 made 16 knots an hour, despite the fouldays after the signature of this protocol, to ness of her bottom. Later Lieut. Evans agree upon the details of the evacuation arrived at Key West, with the news that the Montserratt was still safely bottled up in the harbor of Matanzas.

SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter 'earning that our gunboats

Gen. Shafter reports total number of sick, 2,475; total fever, 1,951; new cases, cluded and signed, hostilities shall be 213; returned to duty, 358; deaths, 15. It is reported that Gen. Garcia is en-

> Maj. Lancaster, with Pott's battery silenced the enemy's guns near Aibonito, and drove him from his position. A Spanish shell killed Corp'l Swansen, 3d Wis.; Jenks, Vought and Bunce, of the same regiment, and Lieut. Haines, 4th U. S. Art., were slightly wounded. Gen. Schwan occupied Mayaguez with-

> out resistance, the Spanish troops retiring. THE CUBANS ACCEPT. Senor Palma, head of the Cuban Junta in this country, accepted the terms of peace, and sent a message to Bartolome Maso, President of the Cuban Republic,

> > SUNDAY, AUG. 14.

PORTO RICO. Gen. Miles sent a dispatch to Capt. Gen. Macias notifying him of orders from Washington to suspend hostilities. Gen. Macias telegraphed an acknowledgment of the receipt of the dispatch. The orders reached Gen. Brooke just as

he was preparing to assault the Spanish intrenchments where the 4th Ohio had its skirmish last week. The artillerymen were sighting their guns as the Aid dashed when in the works before Petersburg they up. Gen. Brooke remarked:
"You came 15 minutes too soon. The troops will be disappointed."

MADRID. The Spanish people received the news

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

THE PHILIPPINES. The State Department has received the following from Consul Wildman:

"Hong Kong, Aug. 15. "Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought bondale, Pa., writes: "I noticed an article in to Hong Kong. I credit report." This news is confirmed in a way from

## Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the as the sun dispels the morning mist. It more at Manila." also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula, and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Sarsa-Navy-yard. He was well known on the the peace will be more or less advantage- America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.

Spaniards hoisted a white flag. Gen. Augusti immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kalserin Augusta, which sailed before the bombardment was concluded. The bombardment occurred on

received to-day is to the effect that there has been renewed activity on the part of the Spaniards of late, due to the belief that the American resources have been exhausted, and that President McKinley is suing for peace.

Capt.-Gen. Blanco telegraphed his resignation and issued a proclamation to the Cubans in which he recited the difficulties under which he had labored, but he was hoping for success when peace was concluded. The address concludes:

"Since the Nation's Government, which is surely inspired by the great interests of patriotism and a desire also to assure your proper interests and those of the other colony, believes the moment has arrived to make peace, it is our duty faithfully to second her in her purpose, but it cannot be that I am the one called upon Manhood and Debility for six years I saw an ad. of your belt and its to perform a political duty which does not agree with my convictions.

"I see myself obliged to leave you at the present painful and difficult moment. Nevertheless, I will not do it without advising you to maintain the calmness and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruit of your labors, and thus I think I have rendered my last and most disinterested service to Cuba, to her inhabitants, and especially to the City of Havana. London Times dispatches from Habana

say that the news of peace was well re-ceived, and the people think that there will be a rapid increase of material pros It is not expected that the Spanish will

leave before December. Trouble with the insurgents is feared at Santiago. These maintain an attitude of sullen hostility toward the Americans. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate; but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order.

This inflammatory class demands and and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate, and escites popular discontent. This is exactly the class that pushes itself most into evidence, and whose views and opinions are most overheard and pub-

as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account, There is even some talk of their attacking Santiago.

THE MIDITARY COMMISSIONS.

The announcement of the personnel of the military commissions for Cuba and Perto Rico may now be expected at any tim. The President has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the commission. It is probable that the names will be as The Bloody Conflict with the Texans Led Cuban Commission-Maj.-Gen. J. F.

Wade, Maj.-Gen. M. C. Butler, and Admiral W. T. Sampson. Porto Rico Commission-Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, Maj.-Gen. Theodore Schwan, It will be noticed that the name of Gen Fitzhugh Lee does not appear in the list more acts of war, turned and ran out of of the Cuban Commissioners. The omissioners within 10 days after the signing of range as quickly as they could go. One sion is not unintentional. Gen. Lee was Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. originally slated for a place on the commission, but will not serve, owing to his desire to remain at the head of his army. It is expected that this corps, the Seventh, will eventually be sent to Cuba, and in that event Gen. Lee will go to the island at its head, preferring this position to a determination to enter the Senatorial race

### PICKET SHOTS.

in Virginia.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

Were Not Successful.

J. J. Putney, Co. K, 8th Wis., Collbran, Colo., writes: "In the issue of Aug. 4 I notice, under the head of 'Battle of Corinth,' T. L. Wagenseller, of Co. E, 47th Ill., says the rebels in the main were successful, holding Fort Robinett about 30 seconds. I must differ with him. During the three charges of the enemy on Robinett on Oct. 4, 1862, my company (K) and G of the 8th Wis. lay to our extreme left about 80 rods south of Robinett, deployed in the timber, where we had an unobstructed view of Robinett and to the front of it. We saw Col. Rogers jump his horse across the ditch to the embankment of the fort; saw when he and his Aid, with their horses, fell; saw a Confederate flag-bearer climb to the top of the fort for a moment. He held a bright-red flag with a single white star above his head. We also saw a rebel point his musket through one of the embrasures and fire; but the enemy did not enter the fort or have possession for a second."

Remembers the Maryland Boys.

Wm. S. Triol, Co. D. 59th Mass., Jenkintown, Pa., writes: "Comrade Frederici is mistaken when he says that he did not think the 3d Md. was in the Ninth Corps. It joined the Ninth Corps, First Division, Second Brigade, in the Spring of 1864, and was with us until the close of the war. I remember them very well. Members of our regiment and the 3d Md. were always great chums, and joined our regiment on the left. Besides the 3d Md., there were in the Second Brigade the 100th Pa., called the 'Roundheads', the 14th the battle of Fort Steadman the 57th and 59th Mass, were made one regiment, as their loss was very heavy at that fight."

Mark L. Vining, Ypsilanti, Mich., writes: "In your issue of Aug. 4, Clarence Wilson, Los Gatos, Cal., replies to another comrade that in his division, the First, there was a 3d Md. in Second Brigade, from the reorganization of the Ninth Corps at Annapolis, Md., till the close of the war. There was no Maryland regiment in Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps."

James Linnedy, Landsman, U. S. N., Car- to his men: he mentions. I'am one of the survivors of and was made Captain for his exploit.

Another Shipmate Answers.

that 'tinclad.' She was named the Rodolph, That flag is now in the State House of No. 48, and was blown up on April 1, 1865, Ohio. The Texas Legion was well-nigh anat about three bells in the afternoon. We nihilated, torn and riddled, they turned and were going where the Milwaukee was sunk, fled, and we in mercy reserved our fire. At toning and blood enriching qualities of with some divers and apparatus for getting sundown we buried their gallant leader just Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine the guns, etc., and our Captain's name was where he fell. His body now reposes at cures that tired feeling almost as quickly Dyer, the present Commander of the Balti- Clarksville, Tex. I saw him fall, I helped An Army Nurse.

Adaline L. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "At a recent visit to the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home, a comrade told me he had seen an inquiry in The National Tribune as to the whereabouts of Addie L. Miller. Thinking it might be from some of my boys, I was an army nurse for four indigestion. | years. I give my address, 1246 S. Main | a youth of 17 years; captured in May, 1864; | left Andersonville, Sept. 13, 1864, for Charles-

# Dewey began the bombardment and the Spaniards hoisted a white flag. Gen. Augusti immediately jumped into a Ger-Augusti immediately immediately jumped into a Ger-Augusti immediately imm CURE DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE.

he 13th.

Belated mail information from Manila fore you are beyond human aid. THE CAUSE of so many men becoming physically unable to perform their duties is to be found in organic weakness, resulting from follies of youth, etc.

THE EFFECT is apparent and easily recognized in these poor, miserable creatures. There is no room for the weak and sickly; cure yourself with electricity, the only sure cure. Remember, we positively guarantee to cure the most obstinate case of Failing manhood and Gen-

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt and Appliances are sure and certain Cures for RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, LAME BACK, HEART DISEASE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, of every description, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, LIVER TROUBLES, HEADACHES, CATARRH, PALPITATION, LUMBAGO, PARALYSIS, DYSPEPSIA, STOMACH TROUBLES, FALLING WOMB, FEMALE COMPLAINT and all PRIVATE DISEASES of men and women.

FAILING MANHOOD. Read the words of Mr. Frazier, of Riverland,

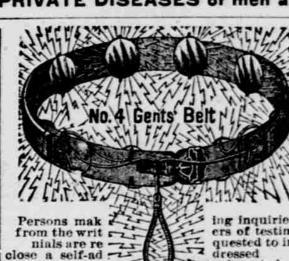
Tex., whom Our Belt Cured of the Above RIVERLAND, TEX., June 12, 1898.

The Owen Electric Belt Co., St. Louis, Mo: DEAR SIRS: After suffering from Failing wonderful effects. I concluded to try it, and after using your No. 4. Belt some time, I am perfectly cured, and have been for three years. I find it unparalleled in curing quickly and perma-nently and cannot recommend it too highly. I have tried it in Piles. Stomach Troubles and various Diseases pecu-liar to the masculine

ready cure in every case. The Belt is very durable, a d no family can afford to be without one. Wishing you success in your good work, I remain respectfully yours,

sex, and found it a

J. E. FRAZIER. of Trusses on hand. MENTION THIS PAPER.



ing inquiries quested to inals are re quested to indressed self-ad ressed velope to have prompt reply. saw your Beits advertised in several papers, and concluded there must be merit in them. I then purchased one,

pages, containing sworn testimonials and por-traits of people who have been cured, list of and I am now rid of this traits of people who have been cured, list of diseases, etc., in English and German, will be mailed to any address FREE.

When writing for catalogue give full and complete description of your ailment.

We also have a full line of all kinds

We also have a full line of all kinds

Respectfully,

HENRY WOODS.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of 224

stamped en 525

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 528 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RHEUMATISM. KIE We Cured Mr. Henry Woods, of Many Springs, Mo., of Rheumatism, After the Doctors All Failed. MANY SPRINGS, MO. Oct. 21, 1896. The Owen Electric Felt (o., St. Louis, Mo: Gentlemen: I had been troubled with Sciatio Rheumatism for several years and could find no relief at all. Anyone who has ever been afflicted in this manner knows the suffer ng I endured. I tried several doctors and patent remedies, but they all failed to do me any good I saw your Belts adver-

and felt relieved after wearing it a few hours.

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

The Editor would be glad to receive from the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, written exclusively for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for publicaand opinions are most overheard and published.

Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace, or a cessation of hostilities, and to look upon an armistice as an agreement between the United di-tinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a preminent part, in some siege wherein it neted offensively or defensively; reministences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp—all such are solicited. The naval Clellan and the black for Lincoln. They will ignore the armistice to the point of veterans are invited to give narratives of their continuing to wage war and shooting every service in various enterprises. The Editor especially desires for publication outside of the black pea.—Sylvester Scheantz.

There is even some talk of their attackf personal adventure, or of humorous inci dent, connected with wartime service. Article will receive prompt consideration, and if available be inserted. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if unavailable.

DESPERATE FIGHTING THERE.

by Col. Rogers.

EDITOR MATIONAL TRIBUNE: Being myself a veteran, and devoted reader and lover of your most excellent paper, I am naturally much interested in the reminiscences in your columns. In your issue of Aug. 4 I notice a communication from Comrade Wagenseller, Co. E, 47th Ill., relative to the assault at

Corinth was at this time extremely well fortified-the various forts, etc., well mounted with siege guns of large caliber, and these supported by batteries of field artillery. The place was defended by Rosecrans with 16,000 men. The assault mentioned was made by

Battery Robinett, to which the comrade referred in his article, commanded the Purdy road-65 feet wide, and flanked on either side by cheveaux-de-frieze and abatis so dense and effective that at no time during the attack was the enemy able to deploy his lines, but was forced to advance in solid column 65 feet wide. As our guns had unobstructed range for one mile, and were served as American artillerists have ever served their guns, you can imagine the frightful

slaughter made. Robinett was a battery of 60-pound Parrott rifles. It was supported on its left by an Illinois battery of 12-pound Napoleons on the right by Co. F, 2d U. S. Art., with 10-pound Parrotts; the whole supported by Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley's Ohio Brigade, composed of the 27th, 39th, 43d and 63d Ohio and the 11th Mo. Directly in rear of Robinett-and the key to the position-stood

Fortress Williams. Against this position, with forces as above stated, and up the narrow path of death and slaughter, the enemy made on that fearful day three charges-one at 9 a. m., one about 12 m., the last two hours before sundown. In the first two they failed to reach our lines by 200 yards, but were repulsed by the terrific storms of grape and canister from over 50 well-served guns, leaving the ground heaped

with dead and wounded. The third and last charge was made by the celebrated Texas Legion, 10,000 strong, led by Col. Rogers, of Clarksville, Tex. They came up the Purdy road that Sunday evening, their blood-red lone-star flag at the fore, bowing their heads before the fearful storm of death, steadily closing up the long, bloody lanes cants. plowed through their ranks by Robinett's shell and grape. Their soldierly bearing, their desperate bravery, drew cheer after cheer from our regiment, though we waited at "a ready" to receive them with a cyclone of death when they should reach "close range." On they came through shell, and grape,

and canister, and minie-balls, a carnival of N. Y., and the 57th and 59th Mass. After the redoubt, where they were met with bayonet and clubbed musket by the 27th Ohio on JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Attorney, one side, the 11th Mo. on the other. We. however, were borne steadily back by sheer force of numbers. Around us, over us, over the redoubt, into the inclosure, yelling, shouting victory, swept the Texans.

But here Fort Williams received them with huge guns double-shotted with canister. The 39th and 63d Ohio charged home; the rebels began to waver. Then Col. Rogers seized the flag under whose folds just now, one after another, a score of brave men had fallen. He rushed up to the parapet, drove the staff deep down into the earth, and called

"Plant her there, and hold her there!" your issue of Aug! 4 from J. R. Lynn, of the Winnebago. It made ine feel good to hear from breast; he fell back over the wall, dragging Augusti refused to talk to the officials an old shipmate. I remember the Winnebago his flag down with him. The flag was seized and reporters in Hong Kong, but told a very well, and can youch for what the shipmate by a Confederate Lieutenant and by Private lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the says about Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Gould, Co. B, 27th Ohio. The Lieutenant surrender of Manila in an hour. The and the dragging of the channel for the tor- shot Gould three times with his pistol; Spaniards declined to surrender, and pedoes. I remember the blowing up of the Gould chopped the Lieutenant's hold loose Osage and Milwaukee, and also the 'tinclad' with his saber bayonet, and secured the flag,

to bury him, and the guns of Robinett thundered a salute over his grave. - JAMES DE DAINES, Co. A, 27th Ohio.

An Ex-Prisoner's Reminiscence.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade McElroy's description of Florence Prison and the brutal Barrett, in "Andersonville," recalls the time I was confined there. I was

their thumbs. I was in the hospital about two weeks, not able to walk. I remember one frosty morning when the

guards all came out with new blankets, hats, shoes-in general, a whole new outfit. We recognized the clothes as soon as we saw them, and the boys accused them of stealing our clothing sent to us by our Sanitary Commission. The only covering the sick had under those sheds were the graybacks. They paroled us just in the nick of time for me. When I left I could not walk or speak

any more. Of the seven months I was a prisoner, it was by far the worst prison I was in. The only pleasant recollection I have of the place is that I cast my first and only vote for Abraham Lincoln there. The rebels Clellan and the black for Lincoln. They

WHERE GEN. BAYARD FELL.

Scenes at "Mansfield" During the Battle of Fredericksburg.

to inquiries regarding the services and the death of Gen. George D. Bayard, I would state that to the best of my knowledge he was a Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and was selected by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, on recommendation of Gen. Stoneman, to command the 1st Pa. Reserve Cav. Though young in years, Bayard had won destinction on the frontier, and came fully equipped for the position, and within nine months had won a star and become com-

of the Potomac. At the battle of Fredericksburg the brigade was stationed near the Barnard house, "Mansfield"; there Gen. Franklin estabished his headquarters. Many of the Confederate shots were fired too high for the Union lines, and came hurtling through the grove and the house which was being used as a hospital, killing and wounding a number of Gen. Bayard and Capt. Gibson were in the

grove, near Gen. Franklin, when a solid shot struck Bayard. He was carried into the building, and soon expired. The surrounding ground was soon filled with wounded soldiers who had been carried from the front. This was about Dec. 13, 1862. I distincty remember the circumstances, as I with a few others from the 119th Pa. were detailed by Surg. Liedy to assist at the hospital, and the sad scenes witnessed will never be erased from my memory. Near the building was the band of the 114th Pa., tenderly attending to the wounded and dying men.

ization, and will corroborate my statement. They were subsequently captured and sent to Our detail was sent with a large ambulance train containing hundreds of wounded and dving soldiers across the Rappahannock to a place of safety. What became of Bayard's body I cannot say, but I presume it was sent to his old home. In a recent interview with Comrades Ballentine and Pendleton, of Germantown, I discovered that both these veterans were close to Bayard on that eventful December day, Ballentine being one of the party who carried the dying General to the hospital.-N. K. PLOYD, 119th Pa., Ger-

This gallant band was a Germantown organ-

W. H. Le Roy, Rochester, Mich., complains that Hon, S. W. Smith, Representative from the 6th Mich. District, has in nearly every instance appointed civilians to places for which veterans were appli-

mantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

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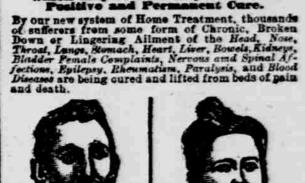
CONSUMPTION

then purchased one,

ton, S. C. I went to Florence, Oct. 15, and L. W. Bissell, Keene, N. H., thinks the was there when the men were hung up by per diem bill the most just. He believes that the National Encampments of both the G.A.R. and U.V.U. should take up the matter and work for such a bill.



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Col. J. H. Marshall, of Bayard, W. Va., writes: Mrs. J. A. Duvall, of My head, throat and Warrenton, N. C., says:— My head, throat and stomach was diseased with Catarrh; my liver and kidneys out of order, and my nervous system entirely broken down; in fact, I never expected to get well again, but thanks to your skillful treatment I feel like a new man.

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